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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
5 AT TACOMA

6 DANIEL BENJAMIN BACH,  
7  
8 v.  
9 STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
10 Respondent.

Case No. C19-5481 BHS-TLF

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE BY JULY  
19, 2019, REGARDING WHY  
COURT SHOULD NOT ORDER  
DISMISSAL WITHOUT PREJUDICE  
UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2254, RULE 4

11 Petitioner Benjamin Bach, who is proceeding *pro se*, filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas  
12 Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Dkt. 7. Petitioner challenges his 2016 conviction and  
13 sentence for multiple counts of rape of a child in Pierce County Superior Court, No. AA-  
14 151016174. *Id.* The petition has not been served on respondent. Petitioner's motion requesting  
15 that the Court rule on the merits of the petition is also before the Court. Dkt. 8.

16 Under Rule 4 of the rules governing § 2254 petitions, the Court must promptly examine a  
17 habeas petition when it is filed, and if it plainly appears from the petition and its attachments the  
18 petitioner is not entitled to relief, the Court must dismiss the petition.

19 Following a careful review of the petition, the Court concludes that petitioner's federal  
20 habeas petition is premature and subject to dismissal on its face, due to a failure to exhaust state  
21 court remedies. Petitioner plainly admits he has brought no appeals and no personal restraint  
22 petitions. Dkt. 7 at 3, 4.<sup>1</sup> Petitioner indicates his intention not to bring his federal claims to the

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24 <sup>1</sup> In the box labeled item 11(d)(1), the petitioner states that he appealed to the state's highest court on a first petition;  
the Court interprets this as a typo or scrivener's error. This interpretation is reasonable because petitioner also wrote

1 state courts—state courts would never have the opportunity to consider the habeas claims raised  
2 in his federal petition—asserting that the state courts lack jurisdiction over issues that are raised  
3 under the United States Constitution. Dkt. 7 at 6-13. However, this Court is statutorily  
4 prohibited from considering any federal habeas claims that have not been presented and  
5 exhausted in the state courts. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1). The Court therefore orders the  
6 petitioner to show cause why the Court should not dismiss this federal habeas corpus petition  
7 without prejudice. Accordingly, the Court denies petitioner’s motion requesting the Court to rule  
8 on the petition.

### 9 DISCUSSION

10 A state prisoner is required to exhaust all state court remedies, by fairly presenting claims  
11 of violation of federal rights before the state courts, before seeking a writ of habeas corpus. 28  
12 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1). The exhaustion requirement is a matter of comity, intended to afford the state  
13 courts the “initial opportunity to pass upon and correct alleged violations of its prisoners’ *federal*  
14 *rights.*” *Picard v. Connor*, 404 U.S. 270, 275 (1971) (emphasis added). This is appropriate,  
15 because “state courts, like federal courts, are obliged to enforce federal law.” *O’Sullivan v.*  
16 *Boerckel*, 526 U.S. 838, 844 (1999). To properly exhaust their federal claims, a would-be habeas  
17 petitioner must finish “one complete round of the State’s established appellate review process,” up  
18 to the highest state court with powers of discretionary review. *Id.*, 845.

19 A federal court must dismiss a habeas petition if its claims are unexhausted. *Coleman v.*  
20 *Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722, 731 (1991). This Court has the *sua sponte* authority to examine the  
21 question of exhaustion at this stage of review. *Campbell v. Crist*, 647 F.2d 956, 957 (9th Cir. 1981)

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24 on the lines labeled item 11(e) that he did not appeal to the highest state court having jurisdiction. This is not an  
ambiguous statement, because it is consistent with the remainder of his habeas corpus petition. E.g., Dkt. 7 at 3, 6-12

25 ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE BY JULY 19, 2019,  
REGARDING WHY COURT SHOULD NOT ORDER  
DISMISSAL WITHOUT PREJUDICE UNDER 28 U.S.C. §  
2254, RULE 4 - 2

1 (“This court may consider whether state remedies have been exhausted even if the state does not  
2 raise the issue”). Where a case remains under appeal, a habeas petition is premature. *See Sherwood*  
3 *v. Tomkins*, 716 F.2d 632, 634 (9th Cir. 1983) (petitioner seeking federal habeas relief must await  
4 the outcome of his state court appeal); *Daniels v. Nelson*, 415 F.2d 323, 323 (9th Cir. 1969)  
5 (“habeas petition, filed while [petitioner’s] state appeal was pending, is premature”).

6 Petitioner Bach must raise the grounds for relief contained in his habeas petition to the  
7 Washington Court of Appeals and Washington Supreme Court. In his petition, petitioner  
8 contends he has not presented his grounds for relief to the state courts because the state courts  
9 lack the “jurisdictional authority to decide on United States Constitution matters, which are  
10 outside [its] jurisdictional or statutory governing limits.” Dkt. 7 at 6. Petitioner’s motion merely  
11 repeats petitioner’s jurisdictional argument above and calls for the court to consider the merits of  
12 his constitutional claims without considering exhaustion. Dkt. 8 at 2. In his motion, petitioner  
13 contends that because a habeas petition is “an original action,” and not an appeal or a mechanism  
14 requesting the review of [his] judgment of conviction,” that his right to habeas may not be  
15 clogged by “exhaustion of any other remedy.” *Id.* at 2.

16 Ultimately, this argument fails, because 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1) recognizes the  
17 jurisdiction of state courts to adjudicate constitutional issues, without question. Federal habeas  
18 relief is available to address where the *state* court’s adjudication was “contrary to, or an  
19 unreasonable application of, clearly established federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court  
20 of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1).

21 As the petition plainly states, petitioner has not properly exhausted his claims for relief in  
22 the state courts. Even if the petitioner believes it would be futile to argue his Constitutional  
23 claims to the state courts, “the apparent futility of presenting claims to state courts does not  
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1 constitute cause of procedural default.” *Roberts v. Arave*, 847 F.2d 528, 530 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988).  
2 Therefore, the Court orders petitioner to show cause why his petition is cognizable for federal  
3 habeas review and should not be dismissed without prejudice.

4 CONCLUSION

5 Based on the foregoing discussion, the Court finds that his petition is not eligible for  
6 federal habeas review. The Court therefore (1) **denies** petitioner’s motion requesting the Court  
7 rule on the petition and (2) **orders the petitioner to show cause** in writing why the petition  
8 should not be dismissed without prejudice, to allow him to exhaust his claims in the state courts.  
9 Petitioner must show cause by **July 19, 2019**. The failure to file a timely response may result in  
10 the dismissal of this matter without prejudice.

11 Additionally, the Clerk of Court is **directed to substitute Jeffrey A. Uttecht** as the  
12 Respondent in this action.<sup>2</sup> The Clerk of Court is also directed to update the case title.

13 Dated this 20th day of June, 2019.

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17 Theresa L. Fricke  
18 United States Magistrate Judge  
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22 <sup>2</sup> The Court substitutes Superintendent of Coyote Ridge Corrections Center, Jeffrey Uttecht, as the respondent.  
23 According to his petition, petitioner is currently confined at Coyote Ridge Corrections Center in Connell,  
24 Washington. Dkt. 8 at 1. Under Rule (2)(a) of the rules governing § 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts,  
“If the petitioner is currently in custody under a state-court judgment, the petition must name as respondent the state  
officer who has custody.”